LAND USE
IN
CHEYENNE COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared by Kenneth R. Pomeroy

Land Utilization Program
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

L A N D U S E

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Land within operating units:

   Land under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

   Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

   Land Planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

   Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

   Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.

6. Fallow land:

   Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

   Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

   Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

Small grain is virtually all wheat.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state, or foreign country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.

15. Corporation owner:

Land that is owned by a corporation. (Insurance companies, railroads, etc.)

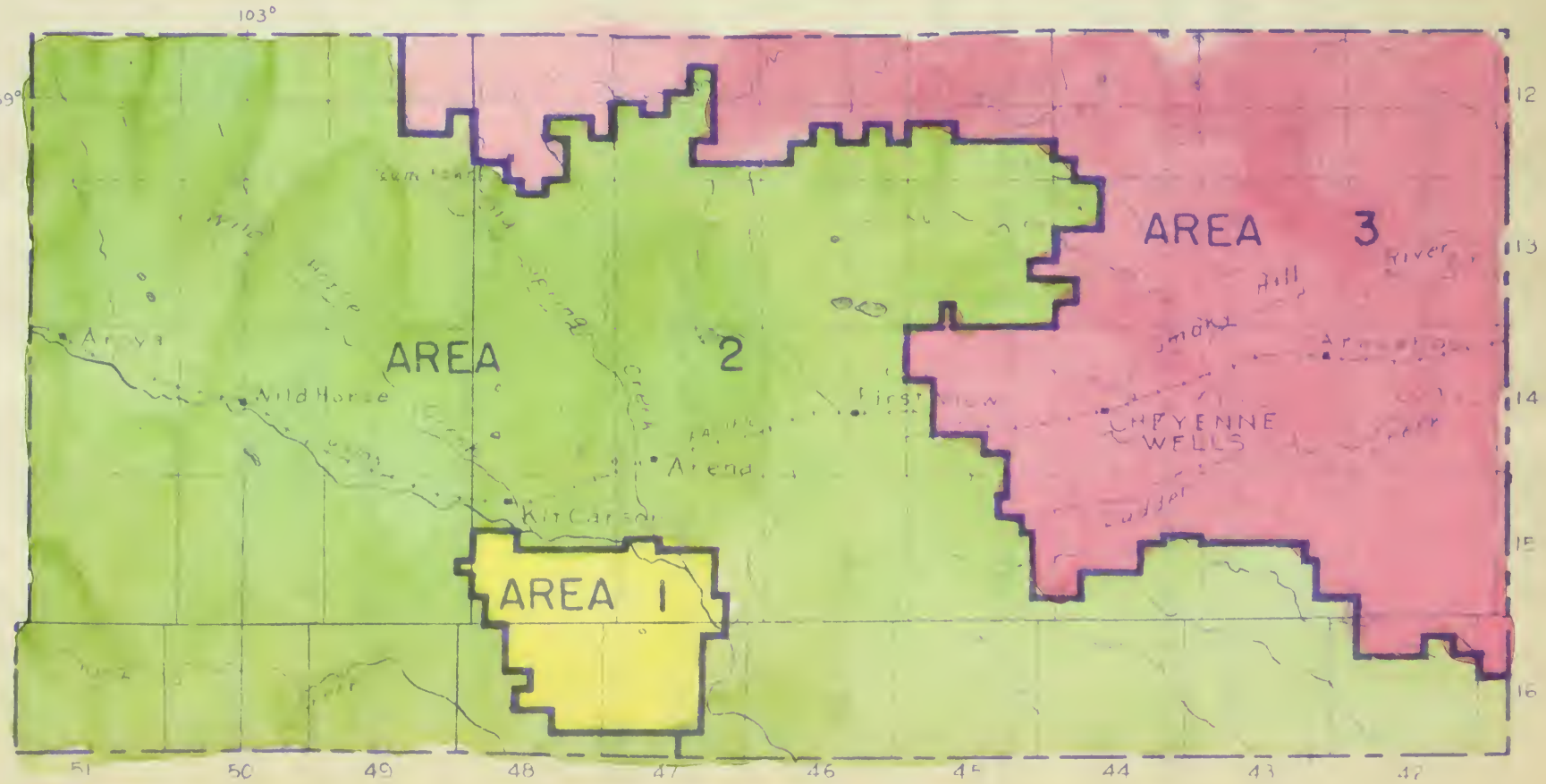
16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence, but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county:

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.

CHEYENNE COUNTY
COLORADO



Row Crop Area

Livestock Area

Livestock and General Farming Area

LAND USE SURVEY — 1936

18. Resident operator:

Operator who lives on the farm.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to -

1. Make available the information gathered by the land use survey to the people of the county and to interested federal and state agencies.

2. To analyze and discuss some of the more important problems as revealed by the survey.

3. Suggest, in some cases, possible methods of meeting these problems.

4. Instill in the mind of the people of the county the need for land use adjustment, to protect and conserve their resources.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1936, operating under funds allocated by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of Cheyenne county. This county was one of the 14 southeastern Colorado

counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in other counties of this area, the continued drought had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators: few crops had been produced for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. This information is necessary to determine the nature and intensity of the various problems that face the county.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting the survey, every operator in the county was contacted, and a schedule of his operations taken. In addition to the schedule, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained. When the information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the regional office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

LAND USE DATA

CLIMATE

Climate in Cheyenne county is typical of that found throughout the Southern High Plains. It is a region of rather light rainfall, with several years of drought often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Summer temperatures are rather high during the day, but cool nights, for the most part, prevail. In winter, temperatures below zero are not uncommon. However, low humidity makes the cold less intense. Rainfall is erratic.

Weather records, taken at the Cheyenne Wells station, over a 40 year period show an annual average of 16.20 inches. The driest year recorded was in 1935 with 8.76 inches; the wettest year was in 1909 with 24.82 inches.

A study of the rainfall chart that accompanies this report shows that precipitation in the county is very erratic. The greatest amount of moisture generally comes in the months of May, June, July and August. Usually this comes in the form of heavy showers and unless the land is in shape to receive it, much of it runs off and does little good.

Climatic Data for Cheyenne Wells, Colorado

Source: U. S. D. A. Weather Bureau

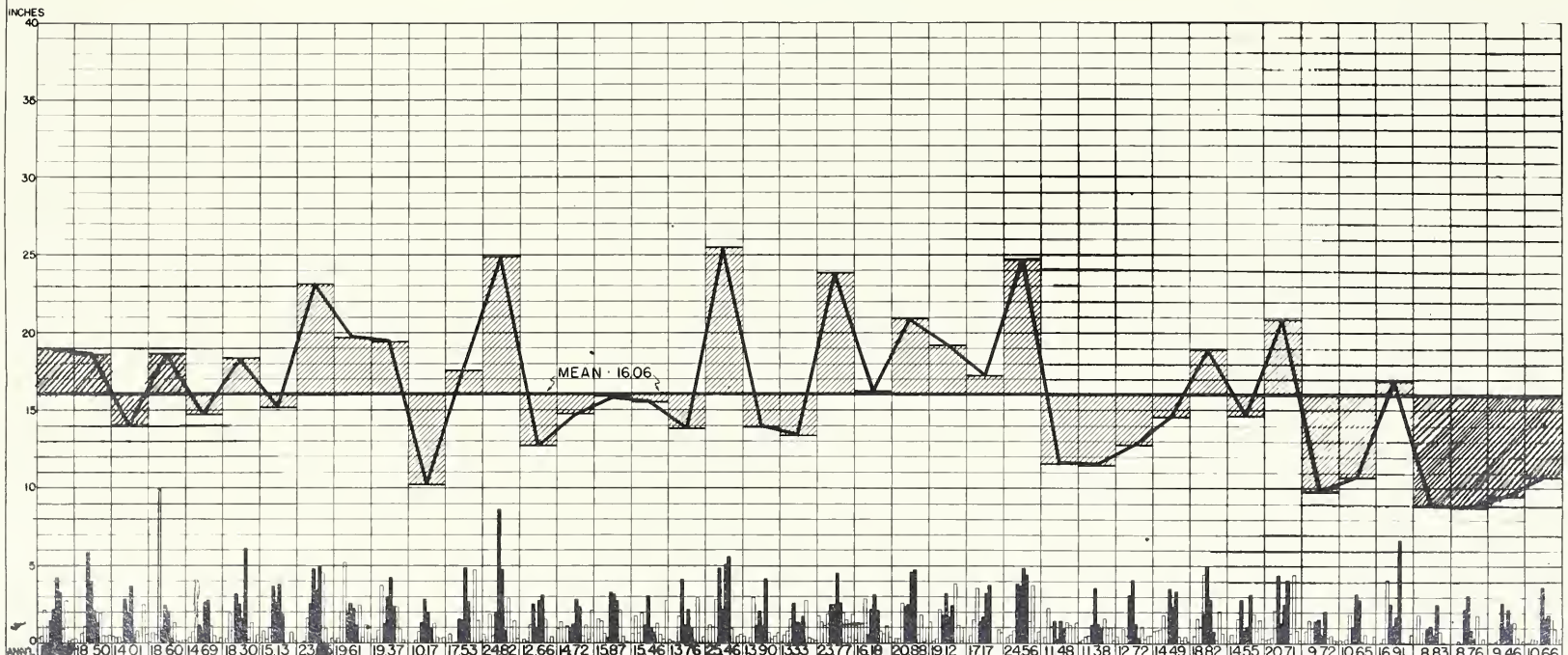
Precipitation	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Seas.	Number Years Record
Average Mean	.26	.49	.74	1.78	2.14	2.54	2.57	2.41	1.25	.95	.45	.48	16.06	12.69	41
Number of days with .01 inch or more	2	3	3	5	6	7	7	5	3	3	2	2	48	33	35
Minim. Mthly	.00	.00	T	T	T	.28	.54	.12	T	.00	.00	.00			41
Maxim. Mthly	1.73	1.73	2.26	9.95	5.84	8.62	5.09	6.58	4.51	4.75	2.49	2.72			41
Driest Yr., 1935	T	T	.11	T	2.24	3.11	.82	.38	1.82	.00	.28	T	8.76		41
Wettest Yr., 1915	.88	1.17	1.03	2.77	4.85	2.19	5.09	5.60	.92	T	.41	.55	25.46		41
Average Annual Snowfall	3.5	5.3	5.1	3.2	.7	.1	.0	.0	.2	1.3	3.5	5.0	27.9		34
Temperature															
Mean	27.8	31.2	39.1	49.0	58.4	62.5	74.0	73.2	64.7	52.4	39.4	28.2	50.0		33
Mean Maxim.	40.7	45.6	54.2	64.2	73.1	71.8	89.0	88.4	80.1	68.0	53.4	40.5	64.1		33
Mean Minim.	14.9	16.7	24.0	33.8	43.6	53.2	59.1	57.9	49.3	36.8	25.4	15.8	35.9		33
Highest	75	82	91	92	101	106	108	102	102	96	85	75	108		35
Lowest	-23	-26	-12	-2	18	32	41	39	22	1	-12	-24	-26		34
Wind															
Prevailing Wind Direction	NW	N	S	S	SE	SE	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	S		35
*Hourly Wind Velocity	8.8	8.4	9.5	9.0	8.9	9.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3		6

*At Goodland, Kansas

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT CHEYENNE WELLS

CHEYENNE COUNTY COLORADO

SOURCE: U.S. WEATHER BUREAU



ANN'L		18.50	14.01	18.60	14.69	18.30	15.13	23.[illegible]	19.61	19.37	10.17	17.53	24.82	12.66	14.72	15.87	15.46	13.76	25.46	13.90	13.33	23.77	16.18	20.88	19.12	17.17	24.56	11.48	11.38	12.72	14.49	18.82	14.55	20.71	9.72	10.65	16.91	8.83	8.76	9.46	10.66
YEAR	1897	98	99	1900	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

PREPARED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS · SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGION · U.S.D.A.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the county for the most part is comparatively level. The southwestern corner is composed mostly of rolling sandhills that are used for grazing purposes. The northwestern corner is also rolling and rather hilly. The rest of the county, with the exception of an occasional rolling hill, is mostly flat.

POPULATION TRENDS

Since 1930, there has been a steady decline in the rural population of Cheyenne county. Many families, due to conditions of drought and other factors beyond their control, have been forced to move. The land use survey, completed in 1936, showed 435 resident operators, with a total rural population of 1,570. As many families have left the area since the survey was made, the present population is considerably under this figure.

LAND OWNERSHIP

There are 1,140,704 acres in Cheyenne county. Of this amount, at the time of the survey, 112,392 acres, or 9.8 percent, was public lands; 126,155 acres, or 11.1 percent, was owned by corporations; and the remaining 902,157 acres, or 79.1 percent, was in private ownership. (For complete figures see the accompanying table.) Of the 902,157 acres held in private ownership,

625,427 acres, or approximately 69.0 percent, are owned by non-residents of the county. The remaining 276,730 acres, or approximately 31.0 percent, is owned by residents. This percentage of non-resident owned land is very high and presents a serious problem to the county. Much of the land owned by non-residents is of a type that lends itself to speculative farming and as a result it has suffered abuses common to non-resident owned land.

The soil of much of the county is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care. The non-resident owner generally is not in a position to care for his land, and in other cases appears not to care what happens to it. The result is that much of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion standpoint. This does not mean that resident owned land never blows. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. However, it is much easier for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and carry out methods by which blowing may be controlled.

Land Ownership

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County Total
Federal	80	80	160	320
Percent	0.2	--	--	--
State	960	38,981	16,148	56,089
Percent	2.3	5.3	4.4	4.9
County	1,440	43,476	11,067	55,983
Percent	3.5	5.9	3.1	4.9
Corporation	5,120	81,779	39,256	126,155
Percent	12.3	11.1	10.8	11.1
Resident	18,400	179,239	79,091	276,730
Percent	44.3	24.4	21.7	24.3
Non-resident	15,520	391,454	218,453	625,427
Percent	37.4	53.3	60.0	54.8
Total	41,520	735,009	364,175	1,140,704
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE

The land use survey showed 236,072 acres of plowed land, which is 20.7 percent of all the land in the county. Considering the county as a whole, the ratio of plowed land to pasture is not unfavorably high.

The large acreage of open pasture land is used as "free range" by the operators of the county as well as by non-resident stockmen. Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent is paid for its use, the land is

subject to no responsible control, and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

At the time the survey was made the 236,072 acres of plowed land was being used as follows: (for complete figures see Table 2)

Small grain, 1,565 acres, or 0.7 percent
Hay, 245 acres, or 0.1 percent
Row crops, 88,193 acres, or 37.4 percent
Fallow, 17,284 acres, or 7.3 percent
Idle land within operating units, 31,498 acres, or 13.3 percent
Abandoned crop land, 97,287 acres, or 41.2 percent

In a study of the land use in Cheyenne county, one of the striking features is the large acreage of land not included in operating units. There were, at the time of the survey, 600,527 acres of open land. Of this amount, 97,287 acres were abandoned crop land and 503,240 acres were open pasture. The open land amounts to 52.6 percent of all the land in the county.

The abandoned crop land presents several serious problems. Much of it is non-resident owned, and as a result received no treatment to prevent blowing. In many of these cases the owners do not realize the hazard their land has become from wind erosion. In other cases they do not care. The land, in many instances, was acquired for speculative purposes and as such the owners feel few obligations to take care of it and prevent damages to adjoining farms.

In any adjustment of the land use practices of the county some provision should be made to return much of this abandoned crop land to grass. However, before this can be done, treatment must be given much of the land. Outside help is needed as farmers in the area are not equipped or financially able to properly take care of this situation.

To allow a more detailed discussion of land use, the county has been divided into three areas according to land use, type of farming, and the amount of broken land. The map of Cheyenne county, accompanying this report, will show the location of these areas.

Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix give detailed information regarding land use inside and outside of operating units as well as use of plowed land.

AREA 1

ROW CROP AREA

Area 1 includes approximately 40,400 acres. As shown on the map, pasture land within operating units amounts to 20,007 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 4,860 acres. There are 15,533 acres of plowed land. Of this amount, 14,313 acres are within operating units, and 1,240 acres are abandoned crop land. The 15,533 acres of plowed land amounts to 38.5 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the

survey, the use to which the plowed land was being put was as follows:

Row crop	11,703 acres	75.3 percent
Idle	2,320 acres	14.9 percent
Fallow	270 acres	1.8 percent
Abandoned crop land	1,240 acres	8.0 percent

This area, which is located on a rather sandy soil, is very productive when moisture conditions are favorable. Most of the plowed land is planted each year to row crops. Some corn is grown but sorghums, both grain and forage, comprise most of the row crop acreage.

This area is fortunate in having only 1,240 acres of abandoned crop land. This greatly lessens the hazard from wind erosion. In general most of the operators, by following conservation practices to prevent blowing of soil, have been fairly successful in preventing excessive erosion of their lands. The small size of units in this area definitely limits the possibilities of successful farming. Farm units should be enlarged but if this is to be accomplished outside help is needed, as the farmers of the area are not financially able to do this themselves.

Area 2

LIVESTOCK AREA

Area 2 includes approximately 735,009 acres. In the area, as indicated on the map, pasture land within operating units amounts

to 295,458 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 341,660 acres. There are 97,891 acres of plowed land. Of this amount, 51,799 acres are within operating units and 46,092 acres are abandoned crop land. The 97,891 acres of plowed land amounts to 13.3 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the survey the use to which the plowed land was put was as follows:

Small grain	420 acres	0.4 percent
Hay	245 acres	0.2 percent
Row crop	31,867 acres	32.6 percent
Idle	15,476 acres	15.8 percent
Fallow	3,781 acres	3.9 percent
Abandoned crop land	46,092 acres	47.1 percent

This area has a relatively small amount of plowed land. However, 46,092 acres, or 47.1 percent of all the plowed land, has been abandoned and causes a wind erosion problem. Fortunately most of this abandoned crop land is in small scattered tracts throughout the area. This greatly lessens the hazard from blowing. Nevertheless, there is a definite need to return these abandoned tracts to grass as rapidly as possible. At present many of these tracts are well covered with weeds, but there is no assurance that they will not be disturbed. In periods of favorable moisture they will likely be plowed again. Almost half of the plowed land in this area has been abandoned. This clearly indicates that this section of the county is not adapted to dry land farming.

Since approximately 86.7 percent of this area is in pasture, considerable numbers of livestock are produced. In this

respect the land is being properly utilized. It is true that much of it, due to conditions of drought and overgrazing, has been badly depleted, and in some cases has started to blow. However, at present the use to which the land is being put is generally the correct one.

About 54 percent of all the pasture land in this area is classified as open and as such has no organized management. This land is an open invitation to the non-resident stockman to move his stock into the area whenever grass is available. Consequently, much of the pasture is heavily overgrazed and even in periods of abundant moisture has little or no chance to rehabilitate itself. Any programs of long time agricultural planning for the county must take into consideration this problem. Some form of organized control must be obtained over much of this open pasture if economic stability is to become a reality to operators living in this area.

With proper utilization of grass and additional development of stock water, the area can well support large numbers of livestock.

AREA 3

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL FARMING

Area 3 includes approximately 265,175 acres. At the time of the survey pasture land within operating units amounted to 85,807 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units totaled 156,720 acres. There were 122,648 acres of plowed land, of which

72,693 acres were within operating units and 49,955 acres were abandoned crop land. The 122,648 acres of plowed land amounts to 33.6 percent of all the land in the area. At the time of the survey the use to which the plowed land was put was as follows:

Small grain	1,135 acres	0.9 percent
Row crops	44,623 acres	36.4 percent
Idle	13,702 acres	11.2 percent
Fallow	13,233 acres	10.8 percent
Abandoned crop land	49,955 acres	40.7 percent

This area supports a diversified type of farming with considerable emphasis being placed on the production of livestock. Most of the crops grown are row crops. Some corn is raised but most of the production comes in the form of such feed crops as cane, maize and sudan grass.

In this area, as in the other parts of the county, there is a need for certain definite land use adjustment. The fact that more than 40 percent of all the plowed land has been abandoned creates a wind erosion hazard. Much of this abandoned crop land is non-resident owned, and as a result receives little care to prevent blowing. Most of it is in small scattered tracts, many of which have not been farmed for five or six years. There is a definite need to get these tracts into permanent cover. This is advisable not only to protect the tract, but to prevent blowing soil from damaging adjoining fields as well. Approximately 65 percent of all the pasture land in this area is classified as open and as such has no organized management. Much of it is overgrazed and has been so badly depleted that in some instances it is starting

to blow. The continued moving in and out of non-resident stockmen prevents the grass rehabilitating itself. Control over this open pasture land is needed if a successful long-range agricultural program is to be developed.

TYPE OF FARM

The 447 operators contacted were classified as to type of farm. Four classifications were used: livestock, crop, general, and some who fell into none of these classifications as to type of farm. (See table of definitions.) Two hundred and six farmers were classified as livestock operators, 51 as crop, 188 as general, and 2 were unclassified.

The 206 livestock operators controlled 322,107 acres, or 66.0 percent of all the land within the operating units. They owned 146,392 acres and rented 175,715 acres. The 51 crop operators controlled 23,285 acres, or 4.8 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 7,585 acres and rented 15,700 acres. The 188 general farmers controlled 139,546 acres, or 28.6 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 64,360 acres and rented 75,186 acres. The 2 farms left unclassified controlled 2,880 acres, of which they owned 1,960 acres and rented 960 acres.

There were at the time of the survey 51 crop operators in the county. While this is not a large number, it seems advisable, in view of the high degree of speculative risk involved in producing cash crops in the Southern High Plains region, that this type

of farm be reduced as much as possible.

Diversification of agricultural enterprise with dependence on livestock will go a long way in eliminating the failures of one crop farming. It has been shown conclusively that over a period of years the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone cannot survive in the Southern High Plains area. Operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have practiced diversified farming. Especially has this been true during the past years of drought. Many of the crop farmers have been forced to move, but a series of wet years will probably bring them back or cause others to come in.

A change in the type of farming in many cases is desirable to achieve better land use. However, economic conditions and conditions of drought have so severely depleted the resources of many of the country's farmers that it is financially impossible for them to make a change. The results of this survey clearly show the need for adjustment of various kinds within the county, but these changes are not easy to make. They must be made gradually over a period of time, and then only after a carefully worked out county plan has been devised.

In the Appendix will be found a series of tables containing land use data broken down according to type of farm.

TENURE

In analyzing tenure it is found that of the 447 operators 134 are owners, 171 are tenants, and 142 both own and rent land. Thirty-eight percent of the total number of operators are tenants.

Since this rate is rather high, the question of tenancy in Cheyenne county is extremely important from at least two points of view. First, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be identified with certain undesirable land use practices. In the second place, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations. So far as land use is concerned tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced in a number of cases to the relationship between tenant and landlord as signified by the type of leases which prevails. These leases for the most part are for short terms; the majority of them for only one year. A few are longer, but these are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease, he cannot reasonably be expected to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a longer period.

If he is a crop farmer he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or improvement of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming which does not lend itself to agricultural stability.

Especially is this true when the land is held primarily for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases the landlord at the signing of the lease specifies the types and acreages of crops to be planted.

In the case of grass land much the same situation exists. It is impractical from the tenant's viewpoint to hold grass in reserve as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed the grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them state that they would gladly give long time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants who would be hard to evict makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem of both tenant and landowner and can be solved only by the closest cooperation and with concessions from both.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into, and adds little that is constructive, to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads, and churches must be provided for them. The variableness of their numbers makes this a difficult problem. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

In the Appendix, tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 give land use and other data according to tenure.

SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains Region are handicapped by a relatively high number of small farms. Cheyenne county is no exception to that rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occurs the operators of small units are forced, in many cases, to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms the question always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit for a farm in the Southern High Plains area. The answer can be only relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water, and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region and discussions with local farmers indicate that farmers need from two to eight sections to insure a reasonable income from year to year. The size of unit needed depends upon the type of farming operations carried out.

A comparison between the size of recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 447 farms, 283 (63.3 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 46 farms (10.2 percent) are larger than three sections.

(See Table 15 for complete figures.) These figures indicate that many of the farms in Cheyenne county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution is a cooperative movement on the part of farmers to enlarge their units by obtaining long term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals interested. It would be necessary to convince the land owners that long term leases would be to their advantage.

Another method which might be used is the establishment of one or more soil conservancy districts in the county. A soil conservancy district, properly established and properly supervised, could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic sized units. This could be done if the district obtained long time leases on pasture land and blocked up large tracts for grazing purposes. To insure proper land use it will be necessary to eliminate speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be plowed and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices. In the Appendix, tables 15, 16 and 17 give land use information on the county according to size of farm.

YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied the farm upon which he resides.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals move about from year to year it usually indicates improper land use and a speculative type of farming. People came to these areas with the hope of "getting rich overnight". Few of them planned to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains Region the percentage of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties which are used for speculative wheat production.

Table 18 gives the period each operator has been on the same farm, according to the type of farm he operates. These figures show that 3.1 percent of the crop operators have been on the same farm 13 years or over. In the case of the general and livestock farms the figure is higher, being 15.0 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively. This is to be expected as these operators, especially livestock operators, are by necessity set upon a more stable basis than is crop farming.

A study of the figures for the county shows that 133 operators, or 29 percent of the total, have been on their present farms three years or less. This unstable element in the population creates at least three types of problems; public and administrative

costs of county government are raised, social obligations are increased, and long time planning to achieve agricultural stability is hindered.

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Occupied Houses

At the time of the survey there were 437 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition, it was found that 82 (18.8 percent) were in good condition, 171 (39.1 percent) were in fair condition, and 184 (42.1 percent) were in poor condition. Table 7 shows the crop farmers have 2.1 percent of their houses classified as good, the general farmers have 8.5 percent of their houses in this classification, while for the livestock operators the figure is 8.2 percent. This indicates that the livestock and general farmers are able to maintain better improvements on their property than the crop farmers.

Home facilities, such as telephones, radios, electricity, and piped water were considered. Table 8 in the Appendix shows that in all cases the percentage of crop farmers possessing these conveniences is much smaller than in the case of either the livestock or general farmers.

Unoccupied Houses

A record was also made of abandoned houses in the county: there were 290 of these. A further analysis shows that 84 were in

ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment, and 206 were not in ruins and had only recently been abandoned.

The large number of abandoned houses indicates that at one time the rural population of Cheyenne county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drought and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 206 houses were at the time of the survey still in fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus has been quite recent. These people are gone, forced by various conditions of drought and other circumstances to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten so far as present conditions are concerned. But what of the future? If several wet years occur and news is broadcast that Cheyenne county is producing crops again, may not many of them and others return? If nothing is done to discourage them, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will be planted with little thought or care for proper land use.

SUBSIDIES

Federal money that has been spent in Cheyenne county during the last few years, 1933 to 1937, amounts to $1,179,924. Of this amount, $523,882 has been spent as emergency expenditures, and $656,042 has been loaned on security. (See table 25 for complete breakdown.) In considering the sums that have been spent, the question always arises as to how much good the money has done.

From a humanitarian point of view the answer in obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed and it was necessary to get money to the stricken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be or was given to a long time program for agricultural stability. For these reasons some of the programs were hurriedly written, and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow land use practices detrimental to the land.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must have two things: first, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area; second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but they should carry their planning much further. They should stop "farming the government" and develop practices which will lead to a stable income year in and year out.

A P P E N D I X

LAND USE TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

USE OF LAND IN CHEYENNE COUNTY

Table 1

Land Use Inside and Outside of Operating Units

Use of Land	Number of Acres				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total
Within Operating Units								
Crop	11,703	32,542	45,758	90,003	29.0	4.4	12.5	7.9
Idle	2,320	15,476	13,702	31,498	5.7	2.1	3.8	2.8
Fallow	270	3,781	13,233	17,284	0.7	0.5	3.6	1.5
Pasture	20,007	295,458	85,807	401,272	49.5	40.2	23.5	35.2
Total	34,300	347,257	158,500	540,057	84.9	47.2	43.4	47.4
Outside Operating Units								
Open Pasture	4,860	341,660	156,720	503,240	12.0	46.5	42.9	44.1
Abandoned Crop	1,240	46,092	49,955	97,287	3.1	6.3	13.7	8.5
Total	6,100	387,752	206,675	600,527	15.1	52.8	56.6	52.6
Grand Total	40,400	735,009	365,175	1,140,584	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2

Use of Plowed Land

	Number of Acres				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total
Small Grain	-	430	1,135	1,565	-	.4	.9	0.7
Hay	-	245	-	245	-	.2	-	0.1
Row Crop	11,703	31,867	44,623	88,193	75.3	32.6	36.4	37.4
Idle	2,320	15,476	13,702	31,498	14.9	15.8	11.2	13.3
Fallow	270	3,781	13,233	17,284	1.8	3.9	10.8	7.3
Crop Abandoned	1,240	46,092	49,955	97,287	8.0	47.1	40.7	41.2
Total	15,533	97,891	122,648	236,072	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY TYPE

Table 3

Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture, and Total Acres by Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Number of Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	206	52,027	270,080	322,107	46.0	10.7	55.3	66.0
Crop	51	13,980	9,305	23,285	11.4	2.9	1.9	4.8
General	188	71,673	67,873	139,546	42.1	14.7	13.9	28.6
Unclassified	2	80	2,800	2,880	.5	-	0.6	0.6
Total	447	137,760	350,058	487,818	-	28.3	71.7	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	5	1,325	6,718	8,043	12.8	4.2	21.5	25.7
Crop	3	1,475	605	2,080	7.7	4.7	1.9	6.6
General	30	10,364	9,476	19,840	76.9	33.2	30.3	63.5
Unclassified	1	80	1,200	1,280	2.6	.3	3.9	4.2
Total	39	13,244	17,999	31,243	100.0	42.4	57.6	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	128	29,012	224,362	253,374	65.2	9.6	74.4	84.0
Crop	17	3,710	2,330	6,040	8.8	1.2	0.8	2.0
General	50	19,965	20,555	40,520	25.5	6.6	6.8	13.4
Unclassified	1	-	1,600	1,600	0.5	-	0.6	0.6
Total	196	52,687	248,847	301,534	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	73	21,690	39,000	60,690	34.4	14.0	25.2	39.2
Crop	31	8,795	6,370	15,165	14.7	5.7	4.1	9.8
General	108	41,344	37,842	79,186	50.9	26.7	24.3	51.0
Total	212	71,829	83,212	155,041	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0

Table 4

Comparison of Number of Operators and Acreages
of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number							Percent						
	Oper.	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Total	Oper.	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Tot.
Total for County														
Livestock	206	285	645	33,424	3,861	13,812	52,027	46.0	0.2	0.5	24.3	2.8	10.0	37.8
Crop	51	-	150	8,100	3,520	2,210	13,980	11.4	-	0.1	5.9	2.6	1.6	10.2
General	188	160	555	46,932	9,623	14,403	71,673	42.1	0.1	0.4	34.1	7.0	10.4	52.0
Unclass.	2	-	-	80	-	-	80	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	447	445	1,350	88,536	17,004	30,425	137,760	-	0.3	1.0	64.3	12.4	22.0	100.0
Area 1														
Livestock	5	-	-	1,040	210	75	1,325	12.8	-	-	7.9	1.6	0.5	10.0
Crop	3	-	40	1,155	80	200	1,475	7.7	-	0.3	8.7	0.6	1.5	11.1
General	30	-	-	8,909	120	1,335	10,364	76.9	-	-	67.3	0.9	10.1	78.3
Unclass.	1	-	-	80	-	-	80	2.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
Total	39	-	40	11,184	410	1,610	13,244	100.0	-	0.3	84.5	3.1	12.1	100.0
Area 2														
Livestock	128	205	305	18,761	1,883	7,858	29,012	65.2	0.4	0.6	35.6	3.6	14.9	55.1
Crop	17	-	80	2,115	985	530	3,710	8.8	-	0.2	4.0	1.8	1.0	7.0
General	50	-	-	12,780	970	6,215	19,965	25.5	-	-	24.3	1.8	11.8	37.9
Unclass.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	196	205	385	33,656	3,838	14,603	52,687	100.0	0.4	0.8	63.9	7.2	27.7	100.0
Area 3														
Livestock	73	80	340	13,623	1,768	5,879	21,690	34.4	0.1	0.5	19.0	2.5	8.2	30.3
Crop	31	-	30	4,830	2,455	1,480	8,795	14.7	-	0.04	6.7	3.4	2.1	12.2
General	108	160	555	25,243	8,533	6,853	41,344	60.9	0.2	0.77	35.1	11.9	9.5	57.4
Total	212	240	925	43,696	12,756	14,212	71,829	100.0	-	1.3	60.8	17.8	19.8	100.0

Table 5

Comparison of Number of Operators
Acres Owned, Acres Rented and Total Acres By
Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	206	146,392	175,715	322,107	46.0	30.0	36.0	66.0
Crop	51	7,585	15,700	23,285	11.4	1.6	3.2	4.8
General	188	64,360	75,186	139,546	42.1	13.2	15.4	28.6
Unclassified	2	1,920	960	2,880	.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
Total	447	220,257	267,561	487,818	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	5	3,603	4,440	8,043	12.8	11.5	14.2	25.8
Crop	3	320	1,760	2,080	7.7	1.0	5.6	6.6
General	30	6,280	13,560	19,840	76.9	20.1	43.4	63.5
Unclassified	1	1,280	-	1,280	2.6	4.1	-	4.1
Total	39	11,483	19,760	31,243	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	128	121,724	131,650	253,374	65.2	40.4	43.7	84.1
Crop	17	2,920	3,120	6,040	8.8	1.0	1.0	2.0
General	50	24,080	16,440	40,520	25.5	8.0	5.5	13.5
Unclassified	1	640	960	1,600	0.5	.1	0.3	0.4
Total	196	149,364	152,170	301,534	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	73	21,065	39,625	60,690	34.4	13.6	25.6	39.2
Crop	31	4,345	10,820	15,165	14.7	2.8	6.9	9.7
General	108	34,000	45,186	79,186	50.9	21.9	29.2	51.1
Total	212	59,410	95,631	155,041	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0

Table 6

Population by Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number of Operators	Members in Family	Employables
County Total			
Livestock	205	771	252
Crop	47	168	47
General	181	721	230
Unclassified	2	-	-
Total	435	1,660	529
Area 1			
Livestock	5	23	6
Crop	2	9	4
General	28	108	39
Unclassified	1	-	-
Total	36	140	49
Area 2			
Livestock	127	439	160
Crop	16	49	16
General	47	192	63
Unclassified	1	-	-
Total	191	680	239
Area 3			
Livestock	73	309	86
Crop	29	110	27
General	106	421	128
Total	208	840	241

Table 7

Number and Condition of Farmsteads
By Type

Type of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
County Total										
Livestock	205	36	85	84	205	47.1	8.2	19.5	19.2	46.9
Crop	47	9	11	28	48	10.8	2.1	2.5	6.4	11.0
General	181	37	73	72	182	41.6	8.5	16.7	16.5	41.7
Unclassified	2	-	2	-	2	.5	-	.4	-	.4
Total	435	82	171	184	437	100.0	18.8	39.1	42.1	100.0
Area 1										
Livestock	5	1	2	2	5	13.9	2.8	5.6	5.6	14.0
Crop	2	-	1	1	2	5.6	-	2.8	2.8	5.6
General	28	4	14	10	28	77.7	11.1	38.8	27.7	77.6
Unclassified	1	-	1	-	1	2.8	-	2.8	-	2.8
Total	36	5	18	13	36	100.0	13.9	50.0	36.1	100.0
Area 2										
Livestock	127	21	50	56	127	66.5	11.0	26.2	29.3	66.5
Crop	16	6	3	8	17	8.4	3.1	1.6	4.2	8.9
General	47	10	18	18	46	24.6	5.2	9.4	9.4	24.0
Unclassified	1	-	1	-	1	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.5
Total	191	37	72	82	191	100.0	19.3	37.8	42.9	100.0
Area 3										
Livestock	73	14	33	26	73	35.1	6.7	15.7	12.4	34.8
Crop	29	3	7	19	29	13.9	1.4	3.3	9.0	13.7
General	106	23	41	44	108	51.0	11.0	19.5	21.0	51.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	208	40	81	89	210	100.0	19.1	38.5	42.4	100.0

Table 8

Inventory of Facilities by Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number										
	Oper.	None	Power Line	Home Unit	In House	In Bldg.	Water in Dwel.	Tele-phone	Radio	Silo Trench	Upright Silo
County Total											
Livestock	205	83	-	17	17	2	24	4	2	-	-
Crop	47	32	-	1	1	-	5	1	1	-	-
General	181	94	-	6	6	2	23	7	14	-	-
Unclassified	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	435	210	-	24	24	4	52	12	18	-	-
Area 1											
Livestock	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	22	62	3	1
Crop	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-
General	28	13	-	1	1	1	3	5	19	1	-
Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36	15	-	1	1	1	7	29	86	4	1
Area 2											
Livestock	127	54	-	11	11	1	13	17	35	3	-
Crop	16	9	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	-
General	47	26	-	2	2	2	3	24	38	4	2
Unclassified	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	191	90	-	14	14	3	18	43	77	8	2
Area 3											
Livestock	73	28	-	6	6	2	8	43	99	6	1
Crop	29	22	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	1	-
General	106	55	-	3	3	2	17	36	71	5	2
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	208	105	-	9	9	4	27	84	181	12	3

Table 8

Inventory of Facilities by Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Percent										
	Oper.	None	Power Line	Home Unit	In House	In Bldg.	Water in Dwel.	Tele-phone	Radio	Silo Trench	Upright Silo
County Total											
Livestock	47.1	19.1	-	3.9	3.9	-	8.3	11.1	5.6	-	-
Crop	10.8	7.4	-	.2	.2	-	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-
General	41.6	21.6	-	1.4	1.4	2.8	8.3	19.4	38.9	-	-
Unclassified	.5	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-
Total	100.0	48.3	-	5.5	5.5	2.8	19.4	33.3	50.0	-	-
Area 1											
Livestock	13.9	2.8	-	-	-	.5	6.8	11.5	32.5	1.6	.5
Crop	5.6	2.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.6	-	-
General	77.7	36.1	-	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	2.6	9.9	.5	-
Unclassified	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	41.7	-	2.8	2.8	1.6	9.4	15.2	45.0	2.1	.5
Area 2											
Livestock	66.5	28.3	-	5.8	5.8	1.0	3.8	8.2	16.8	1.4	-
Crop	8.4	4.7	-	.5	.5	-	1.0	1.0	1.9	.5	-
General	24.6	13.6	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.2	11.5	18.3	1.9	1.0
Unclassified	.5	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	47.1	-	7.3	7.3	2.0	13.0	20.7	37.0	3.8	1.0
Area 3											
Livestock	35.1	13.5	-	2.9	2.9	.5	5.5	9.9	22.8	1.4	.2
Crop	13.9	10.6	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	2.3	.2	-
General	51.0	26.4	-	1.4	1.4	.5	5.3	8.3	16.3	1.1	.5
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-
Total	100.0	50.5	-	4.3	4.3	1.0	11.9	19.3	41.6	2.7	.7

LAND USE BY TENURE

Table 9

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture and Total Acres By Tenure

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	134	36,038	93,246	129,284	30.0	7.4	19.1	26.5
Renter	171	48,801	79,084	127,885	38.3	10.0	16.2	26.2
Owner-Add.	142	52,921	177,728	230,649	31.7	10.8	36.5	47.3
Total	447	137,760	350,058	487,818	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	6	1,600	2,120	3,720	15.4	5.1	6.8	11.9
Renter	21	6,224	4,776	11,000	53.8	19.9	15.3	35.2
Owner-Add.	12	5,420	11,103	16,523	30.8	17.4	35.5	42.9
Total	39	13,244	17,999	31,243	100.0	42.4	57.6	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	67	17,790	72,594	90,384	34.2	5.9	24.1	30.0
Renter	57	14,567	46,583	61,150	29.1	4.8	15.4	20.2
Owner-Add.	72	20,330	129,670	150,000	36.7	6.8	43.0	49.8
Total	196	52,687	248,847	301,534	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	61	16,648	18,532	35,180	28.8	10.7	12.0	22.7
Renter	93	28,010	27,725	55,735	43.9	18.1	17.9	36.0
Owner-Add.	58	27,171	36,955	64,126	27.3	17.5	23.8	41.3
Total	212	71,829	83,212	155,041	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0

Table 10

Use of Plowed Land
By Tenure

Tenure	Number							Percent						
	Oper.	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Total	Oper.	Hay	Sm. Gr.	Row Crop	Fal-low	Idle	Total
County Total														
Owner	134	80	350	23,115	4,645	7,848	36,038	30.0	-	0.3	16.8	3.4	5.7	26.2
Renter	171	-	120	33,498	5,058	10,125	48,801	38.3	-	0.1	24.3	3.7	7.3	35.4
Owner-Add.	142	365	880	31,923	7,301	12,452	52,921	31.7	0.3	0.6	23.2	5.3	9.0	38.4
Total	447	445	1,350	88,536	17,004	30,425	137,760	100.0	0.3	1.0	64.3	12.4	22.0	100.0
Area 1														
Owner	6	-	-	1,550	20	30	1,600	15.4	-	-	11.7	0.2	0.2	12.0
Renter	21	-	-	5,649	-	575	6,224	53.8	-	-	42.7	-	4.3	47.0
Owner-Add.	12	-	40	3,985	390	1,005	5,420	30.8	-	0.3	30.1	2.9	7.6	41.0
Total	39	-	40	11,184	410	1,610	13,244	100.0	-	0.3	84.5	3.1	12.1	100.0
Area 2														
Owner	67	-	-	12,460	1,025	4,305	17,790	34.2	-	-	23.6	1.9	8.2	33.7
Renter	57	-	120	8,997	1,040	4,410	14,567	29.1	-	0.3	17.1	2.0	8.4	27.8
Owner-Add.	72	205	265	12,199	1,773	5,888	26,330	36.7	0.4	0.5	23.2	3.3	11.1	38.5
Total	196	205	385	33,656	3,838	14,603	52,687	100.0	0.4	0.8	63.9	7.2	27.7	100.0
Area 3														
Owner	61	80	350	9,105	3,600	3,513	16,648	28.8	0.1	0.5	12.7	5.0	4.9	23.2
Renter	93	-	-	18,852	4,018	5,140	28,010	43.9	-	-	26.2	5.6	7.2	39.0
Owner-Add.	58	160	575	15,739	5,138	5,559	27,171	27.3	0.2	0.8	21.9	7.2	7.7	37.8
Total	212	240	925	43,696	12,756	14,212	71,829	100.0	0.3	1.3	60.8	17.8	19.8	100.0

Table 11

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented and Total Acres By Tenure

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Oper.	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Oper.	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	134	129,284	-	129,284	30.0	26.5	-	26.5
Renter	171	-	127,885	127,885	38.3	-	26.2	26.2
Owner-Add.	142	90,973	139,676	230,649	31.7	18.7	28.6	47.3
Total	447	220,257	267,561	487,818	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	6	3,720	-	3,720	15.4	11.9	-	11.9
Renter	21	-	11,000	11,000	53.8	-	35.2	35.2
Owner-Add.	12	7,763	8,760	16,523	30.8	24.9	28.0	52.9
Total	39	11,483	19,760	31,243	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	67	90,384	-	90,384	34.2	30.0	-	30.0
Renter	57	-	61,150	61,150	29.1	-	20.3	20.3
Owner-Add.	72	58,980	91,020	150,000	36.7	19.5	30.2	49.7
Total	196	149,364	152,170	301,534	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	61	35,180	-	35,180	28.8	22.7	-	22.7
Renter	93	-	55,735	55,735	43.9	-	35.9	35.9
Owner-Add.	58	24,230	39,896	64,126	27.3	15.6	25.8	41.4
Total	212	59,410	95,631	155,041	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0

Table 12

Farm Population
By Tenure

Tenure	Number of Operators	Members in Family	Employables
County Total			
Owner	128	427	141
Renter	166	698	216
Owner-Add.	141	535	172
Total	435	1,660	529
Area 1			
Owner	5	13	7
Renter	19	73	24
Owner-Add.	12	54	18
Total	36	140	49
Area 2			
Owner	64	208	68
Renter	56	231	80
Owner-Add.	71	241	91
Total	191	680	239
Area 3			
Owner	59	206	66
Renter	91	394	112
Owner-Add.	58	240	63
Total	208	840	241

Table 13

Condition of Farmsteads by Tenure

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Oper.	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
County Total										
Owner	128	29	54	47	130	29.4	6.7	12.4	10.7	29.8
Renter	166	15	59	91	165	38.2	3.4	13.5	20.8	37.7
Owner-Add.	141	38	58	46	142	32.4	8.7	13.2	10.6	32.5
Total	435	82	171	184	437	100.0	18.8	39.1	42.1	100.0
Area 1										
Owner	5	-	4	1	5	13.9	-	11.1	2.8	13.9
Renter	19	3	8	8	19	52.8	8.3	22.2	22.2	52.7
Owner-Add.	12	2	6	4	12	33.3	4.6	16.7	11.1	33.4
Total	36	5	18	13	36	100.0	13.9	50.0	36.1	100.0
Area 2										
Owner	64	15	28	22	66	33.5	7.9	14.7	11.5	34.1
Renter	56	5	18	32	55	29.3	2.6	9.4	16.7	28.7
Owner-Add.	71	17	26	28	70	37.2	8.8	13.7	14.7	37.2
Total	191	37	72	82	191	100.0	9.3	37.8	42.9	100.0
Area 3										
Owner	59	14	22	24	60	28.4	6.7	10.4	11.4	28.5
Renter	91	7	33	51	91	43.7	3.3	15.7	24.3	43.3
Owner-Add.	58	19	26	14	59	27.9	9.1	12.4	6.7	28.2
Total	208	40	81	89	210	100.0	19.1	38.5	42.4	100.0

Table 14

Inventory of Facilities
By Tenure

Tenure	Number										
	Oper.	None	Power Line	Home Unit	In House	In Bldg.	Water in Dwell	Tele-phone	Radio	Trench Silo	Upright Silo
County Total											
Owner	128	58	-	8	8	4	20	34	49	3	2
Renter	166	104	-	1	1	-	8	14	43	4	1
Owner-Add.	141	48	-	14	14	3	17	24	71	7	-
Total	435	210	-	23	23	7	45	72	163	14	3
Area 1											
Owner	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Renter	19	11	-	1	1	1	1	2	8	-	-
Owner-Add.	12	3	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	-	-
Total	36	15	-	1	1	1	7	12	18	-	-
Area 2											
Owner	64	30	-	4	4	2	7	16	28	1	1
Renter	56	35	-	1	1	-	3	3	15	2	-
Owner-Add.	71	25	-	9	9	1	8	10	43	1	-
Total	191	90	-	14	14	3	18	29	86	4	1
Area 3											
Owner	59	27	-	4	4	2	13	18	21	2	1
Renter	91	58	-	-	-	-	5	11	28	3	1
Owner-Add.	58	20	-	5	5	2	9	14	28	3	-
Total	208	105	-	9	9	4	27	43	77	8	2

LAND USE DATA BY SIZE OF FARM

Table 15

Size of Farm By County and Area

Size of Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-240	35	7.8
241-400	126	28.2
401-720	122	27.3
721-1040	53	11.9
1041-1920	65	14.5
1921-3840	28	6.3
3841-5760	9	2.0
5761-over	9	2.0
Total	447	100.0
Area 1		
0-240	1	2.6
241-400	13	33.3
401-720	11	28.2
721-1040	3	7.7
1041-1920	8	20.5
1921-3840	3	7.7
3841-5760	-	-
5761-over	-	-
Total	39	100.0

Continued on following page

Table 15

Size of Farm by County and Area

Size of Farm	Number	Percent
Area 2		
0-240	16	8.2
241-400	47	24.0
401-720	42	21.4
721-1040	25	12.7
1041-1920	35	17.9
1921-3840	17	8.7
3841-5760	5	2.6
5761-over	9	4.5
Total	196	100.0
Area 3		
0-240	18	8.5
241-400	66	31.1
401-720	69	32.6
721-1040	25	11.8
1041-1920	22	10.4
1921-3840	8	3.8
3841-5760	4	1.8
5761-over	-	-
Total	212	100.0

Table 16

Size of Farm by Type

Size of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Livestock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total	Livest'k	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total
County Total										
0-240	10	10	15	-	35	2.2	2.2	3.4	-	7.8
241-400	43	21	62	-	126	9.6	4.7	13.9	-	28.2
401-720	55	14	53	-	122	12.3	3.1	11.9	-	27.3
721-1040	23	2	28	-	53	5.1	.5	6.3	-	11.9
1041-1920	41	4	18	2	65	9.2	.9	4.0	4.0	14.5
1921-3840	18	-	10	-	28	4.1	-	2.2	-	6.3
3841-5760	7	-	2	-	9	1.6	-	.4	-	2.0
5761-over	9	-	-	-	9	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
Total	206	51	188	2	447	46.1	11.4	42.1	.4	100.0
Area 1										
0-240	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2.6	-	2.6
241-400	-	1	12	-	13	-	2.6	30.7	-	33.3
401-720	-	1	10	-	11	-	2.6	25.6	-	28.2
721-1040	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	7.7	-	7.7
1041-1920	3	1	3	1	8	7.7	2.5	7.7	2.6	20.5
1921-3840	2	-	1	-	3	5.1	-	2.6	-	7.7
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	3	30	1	39	12.8	7.7	76.9	2.6	100.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 16

Size of Farm by Type

Size of Farm	Number					Percent				
	Livestock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total	Livest'k	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total
Area 2										
0-240	7	5	4	-	16	3.6	2.6	2.0	-	8.2
241-400	23	9	15	-	47	11.7	4.6	7.7	-	24.0
401-720	30	2	10	-	42	15.3	1.0	5.1	-	21.4
721-1040	15	-	10	-	25	7.7	-	5.0	-	12.7
1041-1920	26	1	7	1	35	13.3	.5	3.6	.5	17.9
1921-3840	13	-	4	-	17	6.6	-	2.1	-	8.7
3841-5760	5	-	-	-	5	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
5761-over	9	-	-	-	9	4.5	-	-	-	4.5
Total	128	17	50	1	196	65.3	8.7	25.5	.5	100.0
Area 3										
0-240	3	5	10	-	18	1.4	2.4	4.7	-	8.5
241-400	20	11	35	-	66	9.4	5.2	16.5	-	31.1
401-720	25	11	33	-	69	11.8	5.1	15.7	-	32.6
721-1040	8	2	15	-	25	3.8	.9	7.1	-	11.8
1041-1920	12	2	8	-	22	5.7	.9	3.8	-	10.4
1921-3840	3	-	5	-	8	1.4	-	2.4	-	3.8
3841-5760	2	-	2	-	4	.9	-	.9	-	1.8
5761-over	-	m-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	73	31	108	-	212	34.4	14.5	51.1	-	100.0

Table 17

Size of Farm by Tenure

Size of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add	Total
County Total								
0-240	15	19	1	35	3.3	4.3	.2	7.8
241-400	52	67	7	126	11.6	15.0	1.6	28.2
401-720	37	44	41	122	8.3	9.8	9.2	27.3
721-1040	15	17	21	53	3.4	3.8	4.7	11.9
1041-1920	8	20	37	65	1.8	4.5	8.3	14.6
1921-3840	5	1	22	28	1.1	.2	4.9	6.2
3841-5760	1	1	7	9	.2	.2	1.5	2.0
5761-over	1	2	6	9	.2	.4	1.3	2.0
Total	134	171	142	447	30.0	38.2	31.8	100.0
Area 1								
0-240	-	1	-	1	-	2.6	-	2.6
241-400	2	10	1	13	5.1	25.6	2.6	33.3
401-720	3	7	1	11	7.7	-	2.5	28.2
721-1040	-	2	1	3	-	5.1	2.6	7.7
1041-1920	1	1	6	8	2.6	2.5	15.4	20.5
1921-3840	-	-	3	3	-	-	7.7	7.7
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	21	12	39	15.4	53.8	30.8	100.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 17

Size of Farm by Tenure

Size of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total
Area 2								
0-240	5	10	1	16	2.6	5.1	.5	8.2
241-400	26	20	1	47	13.3	10.2	.5	24.0
401-720	16	10	16	42	8.2	5.1	8.2	21.5
721-1040	11	4	10	25	5.6	2.0	5.1	12.7
1041-1920	4	10	21	35	2.0	5.1	10.7	17.8
1921-3840	4	1	12	17	2.0	.5	6.1	8.6
3841-5760	-	-	5	5	-	-	2.6	2.6
5761-over	1	2	6	9	.5	1.0	3.1	4.6
Total	67	57	72	196	34.2	29.0	36.8	100.0
Area 3								
0-240	10	8	-	18	4.7	3.8	-	8.5
241-400	24	37	5	66	11.3	17.5	2.4	31.2
401-720	18	27	24	69	8.5	12.6	11.4	32.5
721-1040	4	11	10	25	1.9	5.2	4.7	11.8
1041-1920	3	9	10	22	1.4	4.2	4.7	10.3
1921-3840	1	-	7	8	.5	-	3.3	3.8
3841-5760	1	1	2	4	.5	.5	.9	1.9
5761-over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	61	93	58	212	28.8	43.8	27.4	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY YEARS ON FARM

Table 18

Years on Farm by County and Area

Years on Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-1	62	13.9
2-3	71	15.9
4-6	68	15.2
7-9	34	7.7
10-12	22	5.0
13-over	174	38.9
Unknown	16	3.4
Total	447	100.0
Area 1		
0-1	8	20.5
2-3	3	7.7
4-6	8	20.5
7-9	3	7.7
10-12	1	2.6
13-over	13	33.3
Unknown	3	7.7
Total	39	100.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 18

Years on Farm by County and Area

Years on Farm	Number	Percent
Area 2		
0-1	19	9.7
2-3	34	17.3
4-6	27	13.8
7-9	9	4.6
10-12	13	6.6
13-over	87	44.4
Unknown	7	3.6
Total	196	100.0
Area 3		
0-1	35	16.5
2-3	34	16.0
4-6	33	15.6
7-9	22	10.4
10-12	8	3.8
13-over	74	34.9
Unknown	6	2.8
Total	212	100.0

Table 19

Years on Farm by Type of Farm

Years on Farm	Number					Percent				
	Live-stock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total	Live-stock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total
County Total										
0-1	21	19	22	-	62	4.7	4.3	4.9	-	13.9
2-3	37	3	31	-	71	8.3	.7	6.9	-	15.9
4-6	23	8	37	-	68	5.1	1.8	8.3	-	15.2
7-9	15	-	19	-	34	3.4	-	4.3	-	7.7
10-12	11	4	7	-	22	2.5	.9	1.6	-	5.0
13-over	93	14	67	-	174	20.8	3.1	15.0	-	38.9
Unknown	6	3	5	2	16	1.3	.6	1.1	.4	3.4
Total	206	51	188	2	447	46.1	11.4	42.1	.4	100.0
Area 1										
0-1	-	1	7	-	8	-	2.6	17.9	-	20.5
2-3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	7.7	-	7.7
4-6	1	1	6	-	8	2.6	2.5	15.4	-	20.5
7-9	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	7.7	-	7.7
10-12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2.6	-	2.6
13-over	4	1	8	-	13	10.2	2.6	20.5	-	33.3
Unknown	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	5.1	2.6	7.7
Total	5	3	30	1	39	12.8	7.7	76.9	2.6	100.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 19

Years on Farm by Type of Farm

Years on Farm	Number					Percent				
	Live-stock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total	Live-stock	Crop	General	Unclass.	Total
Area 2										
0-1	9	6	4	-	19	4.6	3.1	2.0	-	9.7
2-3	22	-	12	-	34	11.2	-	6.1	-	17.3
4-6	17	2	8	-	27	8.7	1.0	4.1	-	13.8
7-9	6	-	3	-	9	3.1	-	1.5	-	4.6
10-12	8	2	3	-	13	4.1	1.0	1.5	-	6.6
13-over	62	6	19	-	87	31.6	3.1	9.7	-	44.4
Unknown	4	1	1	1	7	2.0	.5	.6	.5	3.6
Total	128	17	50	1	196	65.3	8.7	25.5	.5	100.0
Area 3										
0-1	12	12	11	-	35	5.7	5.6	5.2	-	16.5
2-3	15	3	16	-	34	7.1	1.4	7.5	-	16.0
4-6	5	5	23	-	33	2.4	2.4	10.8	-	15.6
7-9	9	-	13	-	22	4.2	-	6.2	-	10.4
10-12	3	2	3	-	8	1.4	.9	1.5	-	3.8
13-over	27	7	40	-	74	12.7	3.3	18.9	-	34.9
Unknown	2	2	2	-	6	.9	.9	1.0	-	2.8
Total	73	31	108	-	212	34.4	14.5	51.1	-	100.0

Table 20

Years on Farm by Tenure

Years on Farm	Number				Percent			
	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total
County Total								
0-1	4	51	7	62	.9	11.4	1.6	13.9
2-3	10	50	11	71	2.2	11.2	2.5	15.9
4-6	11	35	22	68	2.5	7.8	4.9	15.2
7-9	11	12	11	34	2.5	2.7	2.4	7.6
10-12	9	7	6	22	2.0	1.6	1.3	4.9
13-over	79	12	83	174	17.7	2.7	18.6	39.0
Unknown	10	4	2	16	2.2	.9	.4	3.5
Total	134	171	142	447	30.0	38.3	31.7	100.0
Area 1								
0-1	-	8	-	8	-	20.5	-	20.5
2-3	-	3	-	3	-	7.7	-	7.7
4-6	1	5	2	8	2.5	12.8	5.1	20.5
7-9	-	1	2	3	-	2.6	5.2	7.7
10-12	-	-	1	1	-	-	2.6	2.6
13-over	3	3	7	13	7.7	7.7	17.9	33.3
Unknown	2	1	-	3	5.1	2.6	-	7.7
Total	6	21	12	39	15.3	53.9	30.8	100.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 20

Years on Farm by Tenure

Years on Farm	Number				Percent			
	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total	Owner	Renter	Owner-Add.	Total
Area 2								
0-1	2	14	3	19	1.0	7.1	1.5	9.6
2-3	6	21	7	34	3.1	10.7	3.6	17.4
4-6	5	13	9	27	2.6	6.6	4.6	13.8
7-9	4	3	2	9	2.0	1.5	1.0	4.5
10-12	8	2	3	13	4.1	1.0	1.5	6.6
13-over	38	3	46	87	19.4	1.5	23.5	44.4
Unknown	4	1	2	7	4.1	1.6	1.0	3.6
Total	67	57	72	196	34.2	29.1	36.7	100.0
Area 3								
0-1	2	29	4	35	.9	13.7	1.9	16.5
2-3	4	26	4	34	1.9	12.2	1.9	16.0
4-6	5	17	11	33	2.4	8.0	5.2	15.6
7-9	7	8	7	22	3.3	3.8	3.3	10.4
10-12	1	5	2	8	.5	2.4	.9	3.8
13-over	33	6	30	74	17.9	2.8	14.2	34.9
Unknown	4	2	-	6	1.9	.9	-	2.8
Total	61	93	58	212	28.8	43.8	27.4	100.0

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Table 21

Condition of Occupied Houses

Condition	Number				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total
Houses Occupied								
Good	5	35	42	82	13.9	17.0	21.5	18.8
Fair	18	82	71	171	50.0	31.8	36.4	39.1
Poor	13	89	82	184	36.1	43.2	42.1	42.1
Total	36	206	195	437	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22

Condition of Unoccupied Houses

Condition	Number				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total
Houses Unoccupied								
In Ruin	5	41	38	84	31.3	17.3	21.8	19.7
Not in Ruin	10	117	79	206	62.5	49.4	45.4	48.2
Gone	1	79	57	137	6.2	33.3	32.8	32.1
Total	16	237	174	427	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SUBSIDIES

Table 23

Federal Subsidies
Amounts Outstanding for Periods 1933-37

Type of Payments Received	Amount
Loans:	
Rural Rehabilitation	$ 106,818
Federal Land Bank	432,582
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.	7,437
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	81,151
Production Credit Association	28,054
Sub-Total	$ 656,042
Grants:	
AAA Livestock	152,082
CWA	122,321
WPA	86,597
FERA	143,949
R.A. Grants	18,933
	$ 523,882
Grand Total	$1,179,924